STATESMANLIKE UTTERANCES OF THE RE-PUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE.

Exalted Above All the Other Issues-Protection of Our Industries the Only Guaranty of the Workingmen-A Position that Cannot be Misunderstood-Luminous Exposition of Blaine's "Foreign Polley"-Something for Bogus Civil Service Reformers to Chew On.

The following is the full text of Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance. It will be read by millions of voters to-day:

AUGUSTA, ME., July 15, 1884 .- THE HON. JOHN B. HENDERSON and others of the committee, &c .- Gentlemen : In accepting the nomination for the presidency tendered me by the republican national convention, I beg to express a deep sense of the honor which is conferred and of the duty which is imposed. I venture to accompany the acceptance with some observations upon the questions involved in the contest—questions whose settlement may affect the future of the nation favorably or unfavorably for a long series

In enumerating the issues upon which the republican party appeals for popular support, the convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous, It has properly given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country as affected by the tariff on imports. On that question the two political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the republicans, when they came into power in 1861, was the establishment of the principle of protection to American labor and to American capital. This principle the republican party has ever since steadily maintained, while on the other hand the democratic party in congress has for fifty years persistently warred upon it. Twice within that period our opponents have destroyed tariffs arranged for protection, and since the close of the civil war, whenever they have controlled the house of representatives, hostile legislation has been attempted-never more conspicuously than in their principal measure at the late session of congress.

Revenue laws are in their very nature subject to frequent revision in order that they may be adapted to changes, and medifications of trade. The republican party is not contending for the permanency of any particular statue. The issue between the two parties does not have reference to a specific law. It is ported from the American colonies from far broader and far deeper. It involves their original settlement, amounted to a principle of wide application and beand inevitably hurtful in practice. In the many tariff revisions which have been necessary for the past twenty-three years, or which may hereafter become protection to American industry, while exported in twenty-four years 40 per our opponents insist upon a revision, which practically destroys that policy. had been exported in the entire which practically destroys that policy. The issue is thus distinct, well defined, policy means a large and permanent relaborer, besides involving the loss of vast to sustain it. I only invite attention to certain facts of official record which seem to constitute a demonstration.

In the census of 1850 an effort was made for the first time in our history to obtain . a valuation of all the property in the United States. The attempt was in large degree unsuccessful. Partly from lack of time, partly from prejudice among many who thought the inquiries foreshadowed a new scheme of taxation, the returns were incomplete and unsatisfactory. Little more was done than to consolidate the local valuation used in the states for purposes of assessment, and that, as every one knows, differs widely from a complete exhibit of all the property.

In the census of 1860, however, the work was done with great thoroughness -the distinction between "assessed" value and "true" value being carefully observed. The grand result was that the "true value" of all the property in the states and territories (excluding slaves) amounted to fourteen thousand millions of dollars (\$14,000,000,000). This aggregate was the net result of the labor and the savings of all the people within the area of the United States from the time the first British colonist landed in 1607 down to the year 1860. It represented the fruit of the toil of 250 years.

After 1860 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by a protective tariff. At the end of twenty years the total property of the United States, as returned by the census of 1880, amounted to the enormous aggregate of \$44,000,000,-000. This great result was attained, notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody war. It thus appears that while our population between 1850 and 1880 increased 60 per cent. the aggregate property of the country increased 214 per cent., showing a vastly enhanced wealth per capita among the peo ple. Thirty thousand millions of dollars had been added during these twenty years to the permanent wealth of the

These results are regarded by the older nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country should surmount the peril and the cost of a gigantic war and for an entire period of twenty years make an per month surpasses the experience of all other nations, ancient or modern. Even the opponents of the present revenue system do not pretend that in the whole history of civilization any parallel can be ound to the material progress of the United States, since the accession of the

frepublican party to power. The period between 1860 and to-day has not been one of material prosperity only. At no time in the history of the United States has there been such progress in the moral and philanthropic field. Religious and charitable institutions, schools, semiand endowed far more generously than at any previous time in our history, Greater and more varied to human suffering and the extended to h

MR. BLAINE'S LETTER been accompanied and dignified by a broadening and elevation of our national

character as a people. Our opponents find fault that our revenue system produces a surplus. But they should not forget that the law has given A Clear Enunciation of the Principles and a specific purpose to which all of the surAlms of the Grand Old Party—The Tariff plus is profitably and honorably applied the reduction of the public debt and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation. No dollar has been wasted, and the only extravagance with which the party stands charged is the generous pensioning of soldiers, sailors, and their families—an extravagance which em-bodies the highest form of justice in the recognition and payment of a sacred debt. When reduction of taxation is to be made, the republican party can be trusted to accomplish it in such form as will most effectively aid the industries of the nation. A frequent accusation by our opponents

is that the foreign commerce of the country has steadily decayed under the influence of the protective tariff. In this way they seek to array the importing interest against the republican party. It is a common and yet radical error to con-found the commerce of the country with its carrying trade—an error often committed innocently and sometimes designedly-but an error so gross that it does not distinguish between the ship and the cargo. Foreign commerce represents the exports and imports of a country regardless of the nationality of the vessel that may carry the commodities of exchange. Our carrying trade has from obvious causes suffered many discourage ments since 1860, but our foreign commerce has in the same period steadily and prodigiously increased-increase indeed at a rate and to an amount which absolutely dwarfs all provious developments of our trade beyond the sea. From 1860 to the present time the foreign com-merce of the United States (divided with approximate equality between exports and imports), reached the astounding aggregate of twenty-four thousand millions of dollars (\$24,000,000). The balance in this vast commerce inclined in our favor, but it would have been much lerger if our trade with the countries of America, elsewhere referred to, had been more wisely adjusted.

It is difficult even to appreciate the magnitude of our export trade since 1860, and we can gain a correct conception of ports from the United States from the declaration of independence in 1776 down to the day of Lincoln's election in 1860, added to all that had previously been exless than nine thousand millions of dol-lars (\$9,000,000,000). On the other hand, neficent influence, against a theory which lars (\$9,000,000,000). On the other hand, we believe to be unsound in conception our experts from 1869 to the close of the ast fiscal year exceeded twelve thousand millions of dollars (\$12,000,000,000)—the whole of it being the product of American labor. Evidently a protective necessary, the republican party has main-tained and will maintain the policy of trade when, under its influence, we

provious history of American commerce. and unavoidable. The pending election and unavoidable. The pending election for may determine the fate of protection for commercial cities of the union never had commercial cities of the union never had such growth as they have enjoyed since duction in the wages of the American 1860. Our chief emporium, the city of laborer, besides involving the loss of wast New York, with its dependencies, has amounts of American capital invested in within that period doubled her populamanufacturing enterprises. The value of tion and increased her wealth five fold. is larger than is realized in any other the present revenue system to the people | During the same period the imports and of the United States is not a matter of experts which have entered and left her against the unfair competition of contract harbor are more than double in bulk and value the whole amount imported and exported by her between the settlement of the first Dutch colony on the island of Manhattan and the outbreak of the civil war in 1860.

The agricultural interest is by far the every adjustment of revenue laws to the first consideration. Any policy hostile to the fullest development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present system of revenue have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade. But happily the farmers of America are intelligent and cannot be misled by sophistry when conclusive facts are before them. They see plainly that during the past twenty-four years wealth has not been acquired in one section or by one interest the expense of another section or another interest. They see that the agricultural states have made even more rapid progress than the manu-

facturing states. The farmers see that in 1860 Massachusetts and Illinois had about the same wealth-between \$3,000,000 and \$9,000,000 each-and that in 1880 Massachusetts had advanced to \$2,60000,000, while Illinois had advanced to \$3,200,000,000. They see that New Jersey and Iowa were just equal in population in 1860, and that in twenty years the wealth of New Jersey was in creased by the sum of \$850,000,000, while the wealth of Iowa was increased by the sum of \$1,500,000,000. They see that the nine leading agricultural states of the west have grown so rapidly in prosperity that the aggregate addition to their wealth since 1860 is almost as great as the wealth of the entire country in that year. They see that the south, which is almost exclusively agricultural has shared in the general prosperity, and that having recovered from the loss and devastation of war has gained so rapidly that its total wealth is at least the double of that which it possessed in 1860, exclusive of slaves.

In these extraordinary developments the farmers see the helpful impulse of a home market, and they see that the financial and revenue system, enacted average gain to its wealth of \$125,000,000 since the republican party came into power, has established and constantly expanded the home market. They so that even in the case of wheat, which is our chief cereal export, they have sold, in the average of the years since the close of the war, three bushels at home to one they have sold abroad, and that in the case of corn, the only other coreal which we export to extent, 100 bushels have been used at home to three and a half bushels exported. In some years the disparity has been so great that for every peck of corn exported 100 bushels have been consumed in the home market. naries, and colleges, have been founded The farmers see that in the increasing

Such facts as these touching the growth and consumption of cereals at home give us some slight conception of the vastness States. They suggest also that, in addition to the advantages which the Ameriforeign competition, they enjoy the adlarger area and with a greater population than any other nation. The internal or hindrance, without tax, detention, or men, and from this enjoyment no monopoly is created. According to Alexander Hamilton, when he discussed the same subject in 1790, "the internal competition which takes place does away with everything like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the prices of articles to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed." It is impossible to States that has been created or fostered by the industrial system which is upheld by the republican party.

Compared with our foreign commerce these domestic exchanges are inconceivably great in amount—requiring merely as one instrumentality as large a mileage of railway as exists to-day in all the other nations of the world combined. These internal exchanges are estimated by the statistical bureau of the treasury department to be annually twenty times as great in amount as our foreign commerce. It is into this vast field of home trade-at once the creation and the heritage of the American people—that foreign nations are striving by every device to enter. It is into this field that the opponents of our present revenue system would freely admit the countries of Europe-countries into whose internal trade we could not reciprocally outer; countries to which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be gaining nothing in return.

A policy of this kind would be disastrous to the mechanics and workingmen it only by comparison with preceding reduced when an industrious man is not of the United States. Wages are unjustly results in the same field. The total ex- able by his earnings to live in comfort, educate his children, and lay by a sufficient amount for the necessities of age. The reduction of wages, inevitably consequent upon throwing our home market open to the world, would deprive them of the power to do this. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It would produce a conflict between the poor and the rich, and in the sorrowful degradation of labor would plant the seeds of public danger.

The republican party has steadily aimed to maintain just relations between labor and capital-guarding with care the rights of each. A conflict between the two has always led in the past and will always lead in the future to the injury of both. Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital, and capital in-Whoever arrays the one against the other is an enemy of both. That policy is wisest and best which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice. The republican party has protected the free labor of America so that its compensation labor from China, and may be called upon to prohibit the growth of a similar evil from Europe.

It is obviously unfair to permit capital ists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens largest in the nation, and is entitled in Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of home labor exclusively in the control of the employer) is injurious to all partiesnot the least so to the unhappy persons who are made the objects contract. The institutions of the United States rest upon the intelligence and virtue of all the people. -Suffrage is made universal as a just weapon of self protection to every citizen. It is not the interest of the republic that any economic system should be adopted which involve the reduction of wages to the hard standparty aims to elevate and dignify labor-

not to degrade it. As a substitute for the industrial savtem which under republican administrations has developed such extraordinary prosperity, our opponents offer a policy which is but a series of experiments upon our system of revenue-a policy whose nd must be harm to our manufacturers and greater harm to our labor. Experitem is the country's greatest dread, as affected the business of the entire country. Who can measure the harm to our shops | that each will prove the last. and our homes, to our farms and our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual not controversy. As much as any par abundant harvest; we are on the eve of a republican party offers. Some of the revival of general prosperity. Nothing southern states have already entered stands in our way but the dread of a upon a career of industrial development change in the industrial system which and prosperity. These, at least, should has wrought such wonders in the last not lend their electoral votes to destroy twenty years, and which with the power of increased capital will work still greater Any effort to unite the southern states marvels of prosperity in the twenty years

development. We are at peace with the no unsettled questions of sufficient magnitude to embarrass or distract us. Happily removed by our geographical position from participation or interest in those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left to cultivate friendly relations with all, and are free from possible entanglements in the quarrels of any. The United States has no cause and no desire to engage in conflict with any power on earth, and we may rest in assured confidence that no power desires to attack the

United States.

value of every acre of tillable land in the of President Garfield's administration of the American name, that unfaithful- was very seriously crippled in our civil and it should in my judgment be renewed. Its accomplishment on this continent would favorably affect the nations beyond us some slight conception of the vastness the sea, and thus powerfully contribute of the internal commerce of the United at no distant day to the universal acceptance of the philanthropic and Christian principle of arbitration. The effect even can people enjoy from protection against of suggesting it for the Spanish American states has been most happy and has invantages of absolute free trade over a creased the confidence of those people in

our friendly disposition. It fell to my lot as secretary of state in commerce of our thirty-eight states and nine territories is carried on without let republic of Mexico by giving the assuror hindrance, without tax, detention, or governmental interference of any kind not the faintest desire in the united whatever. It spreads freely over an area States for territorial extension south of the Rio Grande. The boundaries of the almost equal in extent to the whole continent of Europe. Its profits are enjoyed to-day by 56,000,000 of American freed-interests of both. The line of demarcation is not merely conventional. It is more. It separates a Spanish-American people from a Saxon-American people. It divides one great nation from another with distinct and natural finality."

We seek the conquests of peace. We desire to extend our commerce, and in an especial degree with our friends and neighbors on this continent. We have point to a single monopoly in the United not improved our relations with Spanish America as wisely and as persistently as we might have done. For more than a generation the sympathy of those countries has been allowed to drift away from us. We should now make every effort to gain their friendship. Our trade with them is already large. During the last year our exchanges in the western hemisphere amounted to \$350,000,000-nearly one-fourth of our entire foreign commerce

To those who may be disposed to underrate the value of our trade with the countries of North and South America, it may be well to state that their population is nearly or quite 50,000,000-and that, in proportion to their aggregate numbers, we import nearly double as much from them as we do from Europe. But the result of the whole American trade is in a high degree unsatisfactory. The imports during the past year exceeded \$225,000,000, while the experts were less than \$125,000,000-showing a balance against us of more than \$100-000,000. But the money does not go to Spanish America. We send large sums to Europe in coin, or its equivalent, to pay European manufacturers for the goods which they send to Spanism America. We are but paymasters for this enormous amount annually to European factors-an amount which is a serious draft, in every financial depression, upon

our resources of specie. Cannot this condition of trade in great part be changed? Cannot the market for our products be greatly enlarged? We have made a beginning in our effort to improve our trade relations with Mexico. and we should not be content until similar and mutually advantageous arrangements have been successively made with every nation of North and South America. While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial domination in Asis and Africa, it is the especial province of this country to improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. No field promises so little. Our foreign policy should be an American policy in its broadest and largement.

The name of American which belongs is larger than is realized in any other to us in our national espacity must always religious liberty must not be perverted to country. It has guarded our country exalt the just pride of patriotism. Citi- the justification of offenses against the law. ply and safeguard of him who wears it. The American citizen, rich or poor, native or naturalized, white or colored, must everywhere walk secure in his personal and civil rights. The republic should never accept a lesser duty, it can never assume a nobler one, than the protection of the humblest man who owes it loyalty-protection at home, and protection which shall follow him abroad into whatever land he may go upon a lawful

I recognize, not without regret, the necessity for speaking of two sections of our common country. But the regret diminishes when I see that the element which separated them are fast disappear-ing. Prejudices have yielded and are yielding, while a growing cordiality warms the southern and the northern heart alike. Can any one doubt that be ard prevailing elsewhere. The republican tween the sections confidence and esteem are to-day more marked than at agy period in the sixty years preceding the election of President Lincoln? This is the result in part of time and in part o republican principles applied under the favorable conditions of uniformity. It would be a great calamity to change these influences under which southers common wealths are learning to vindicate civil rights, and adapting themselves to ment in the industrial and financial sys- the conditions of political tranquillity and industrial progress. If there be oc stability is its greatest boon. Even the casional and violent outbreaks in the uncertainty resulting from the recent south against this peaceful progress, the tariff agitation in congress has hurtfully public opinion of the country regards them as exceptional and hopefully trust

The south needs capital and occupation tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the of the north, the south needs the full procountry? We are in the midst of an tection of the revenue laws which the

upon issues that graw out of the memories of the war will summon the northern Our foreign relations favor our domestic states to combine in the assertion of that nationality which was their inspiration world-at peace upon a sound basis, with in the civil struggle. And thus great energies which should be united in a commou industrial development will be wasted in hurtful strife. The democratic party shows itself a fee to southern prosperity by always invoking and urging outhern political consolidation. Such a patriotism in the heart of the southern youth; it revives and stimulates prejudice; it substitutes the spirit of barbario vengeance for the love of peace, progress,

and harmony. The general character of the civil service of the United States under all With the nations of the Western Hemi- administrations has been honorable. In sphere we should cultivate closer rela- the one supreme test-the collection and tions and for our common prosperity and disbursement of revenue—the record of advancement we should invite them all fidelity has never been surpassed in any to join with us in an agreement that, for ustion. With the almost fabulous sums

ness and dishonesty among civil officers on the field of battle.

The growth of the country has continually and necessarily enlarged the civil than that of any other nation, we have service, until now it includes a wast body every inducement to restore our navigaof officers. Rules and methodes of appointment which prevailed when the number was smaller have been foundineffort have been made to separate the great mass of ministerial officers from partisan influence and personal control. Impartiality in the mode of appointment to be based on qualification, and security of tenure to be based on faithful discharge of duty are the two ends to be accomplished. The public business will be aided by separating the legislative branch of the government from all control of appointments and the executive department will be relieved by subjecting appointments to fixed rules and thus removng them from the caprice of favoritism. But there should be rigid observance of the law which gives in all cases of equal competency the preference to the soldiers who risked their lives in defense of the

I entered congress in 1863, and in a emewhat prolonged service I never found it expedient to request or recommend the removal of a civil officer except in four instances, and then for non-political reasons which were instantly conclusive with the appointing power. The officers in the district, appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1861 upon the recommendation of my predecessor, served, as a rule, until death or resignation. I adopted at the beginning of my service the test of competitive examination for appointments to West Point and maintained it so ong as I had the right by law to nominate a cadet. In the case of many officers found that the present law which arbitrarily limits the term of the commission offered a constant temptation to changes for mere political reasons. I have publicly expressed the belief that the essential nodification of that law would be in many

respects advantageous.

My observation in the department of state confirmed the conclusions of my state confirmed the conclusions of my legislative experience, and impressed me with the conviction that the rule of impartial appointment might with advantage be carried beyond any existing provision of the civil service law. It should be applied to appointments in the consular service. Consulashould be commercial sentinels—encircling the globe with watchfulness for their country's interests. Their intelligence and competency become, therefore, matters of great public concern. No man should be appointed to an American consulate who is not well instructed in the history and resources of his own country and in the requirements and language of commerce in the country to which he is sent. The same rule should be applied even more rigidly to secretaries of legation in our rigidly to secretaries of legation in our diplomatic service. The people have the right to the most efficient agents in the discharge of public business, and the ap-pointing power should regard this as the prior and ulterior consideration. Religious liberty is the right of every

citizen of the republic. Congress is forhidden by the constitution to make any ligion, or prohibiting the free exercise most comprehensive sense—a policy of thereof." For a century, under this peace, of friendship, of commercial enguarantee, Protestant and Catholic, Jow and Gentile, have worshiped God according to the dictates of conscience. But religious liberty must not be perverted to A religious sect, strongly intrenched in one of the territories of the union, and spreading rapidly into four other territories, claims the right to destroy the great safeguard and muniment of social order, and to practice as a religious privilege that which is a crime punished with severe penalty in every state of the union. The sacredness and unity of the family must be preserved as the foundation of all civil government, as the source of orderly administration, as the surest guarantee of

moral purity.

The claim of the Mormons that they are divinely authorized to practice polygamy should no more be admitted than the claim of certain heathen tribes, if they should come among us, to continue the right of human sacrifice. The law does not interfere with what a man believes; it takes cognizance only of what he does. As citizens, the Mormons are entitled to the same civil rights as others, and to these they must be confined. Polygamy can never receive national sanction or toleration by admitting the community that upholds it as a state in the union. Like others, the Mormons must learn that the liberty of the individual ceases where the rights of society

The people of the United States, though often urged and tempted, have never seriously contemplated the recognition of any other money than gold and silverand currency directly convertible into them. They have not done so, they will not do so, under any necessity less pressing than that of desporate war. The one special requisite for the completion of our monetary system is the fixing of the relative values of silver and gold. The large use of silver as the money of account among Asiatic nations, taken in connection with the increasing commerce of the world, gives the weightiest reasons for an international agreement in the premises Our government should not cease to urge this measure until a common standard of value shall be reached and established-a standard that shall enable the United States to use the silver from its mines as an auxiliary to gold in settling the balance of commercial exchange.

The strength of the republic is increased by the multiplication of landholders. Our laws should look to the judicious encour agement of actual settlers on the public domain, which should henceforth be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The tendency to consolidate large tracts of land in the ownership policy quenches the rising instinct of of individuals or corporations should, with proper regard to vested rights, be discouraged. One hundred thousand acres of land in the hands of one man is far less profitable to the nation in every way than when its ownership is divided among one thousand mon. The evil of permitting large tracts of the national domain to be consolidated and controlled by the few against the many is enhanced when the persons controlling it are aliens. It is but fair that the public land should be disposed of only to actual settlers and to those who

war, and another blow was given to it in were as rare as misconduct and cowardice | the general substitution of steam for sail in ocean traffic. With a frontage on the two great oceans, with a freightage larger every inducement to restere our navigation. Yet the government has hitherto refused its help. A small share of the encouragement given by the government sufficientand impracticable, and earnest to railways and to manufactures, and a small share of the capital and the zeal given by our citizens to those enterprises, would have carried our ships to every sea and to every port. A law just enacted removes some of the burdens upon our navigation and inspires hope that this great interest may at last receive its due share of attention. All efforts in this

direction should receive encouragement. This survey of our condition as a uation reminds us that material presperity is but a mockery if it does not tend to preserve the liberty of the people. A free ballot is the safeguard of republican institutions, without which no national welfare is assured. A popular election, honestly conducted, embodies the very majesty of true government. Ten millions of voters desire to take part in the pending contest. The safety of the republic rests upon the integrity of the ballot, upon the security of suffrage to the citizens. To deposit a fradulent vote is no worse a crime against constitutional liberty than to obstruct the deposit of an honest vote. He who corrupts suffrage strikes at the very root of free government. He is the arch enemy of the republic. He forgets that in trampling upon the rights of others he fatally imporils his own rights. "It is a good land which the Lord our God doth give us," but we can maintain our heritage only by guarding with vigilance the source of popular power. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Make Sure Work Next Time. GALVESTON, TEX., July 18 .- The News Richmond special says: On Wednesday, as Hannah Burton, aged 12, was returning from school, she was met by Web Hetten, an ex-convict, who attacked, outraged, and then killed her, burying her

Investigating a Bank Transaction. PETERSBURG, VA., July 18.—The grand jury has been engaged to-day in

xamining witnesses in reference to the affairs of the Planters and Mechanics' bank, which made a deed of trust May bank, which made a deed of trust May
19. During the examination one of the
witnesses testined that he had given
very important paper containing certain
this city. Application was made by the
grand jury for this paper, but the lawyer
refused to deliver it. The matter was
then taken before Judge E. M. Mann, of
the hustings court, but, as the court is engaged with the trial of a murder case,
the jury were sent back to their room to
examine other witnesses until the court
can look into the matter. Great interest
is felt as to what developments the grand
jury will make concerning the affairs of ury will make concerning the affairs of the bank.

What Ex-Senator Chaffee Loaned Grant & Ward. New York, July 18 .- The suit of Morris against Grant on the petition of ex-Senator Chaffee, who loaned Grant & Ward bonds and large sums of money was before Referee Cole to-day. Ex-Senator Chaffee testified that he had loaned \$100,000 United States bonds to the firm in October, 1883. At their request he loaned the Fourth National bank the bonds and then gave the firm his check for \$100,000. Later he loaned the firm a large number of West Virginia Contral and Pittsburg railroad bonds. He never and the bonds returned to him. He drev bout \$35,000 from the firm previous to ts failure, which was part of the profite he was to receive for such loans. The firm, through U. S. Grant, jr., and Mr. Ward, had told him they had use for more money than they had on hand, and that they could make handsome profits from such loans.

Important Ferry Franchises Granted, NEW YORK, July 18 .- The acquirenent by Erastus Winan and his friends from the city authorities of both ferry franchises from the foot of Broadway gives that party practical control of the entrance gate to the city of New York from the buy and all the surrounding country. The project involves enlarged terminal and storage accommodation in the harber by means of bridges between New Jersey and Staten island, acts to authorize which were progressed in congress during the recent session. I cotton, and tobacco, and other products from west and south for export can be reduced 30 per cent, by the completion of the project which the sale of the franchise yesterday by the city authorities makes easy of early accomplishment.

Arrested After Four Years.

TROY, N. Y., July 18 .- John Conners, the alleged murderer of Supervisor Philip Casey, of this city, and who has succeeded in evading arrest since the tragedy four years ago, has been captured in Kansas City, Mo. He will be brought here to answer to the charge of murder in the first degree. Casey was shot while endeavoring to quiet a quarrel between

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTERS. —A naval board is to be appointed to devise a change in the uniform of petty officers and enlisted men in the navy.

-A large number of barrels of unripe apples om Jersey were confiscated yesterday by the rom Jersey were consistant. New York health inspectors. -R. O. Williams, the newly appointed con al general at Havana, received his final in

—Six eleepers were placed across the track of the Boston and Maine railroad at a point selected atkinson depot and Plaistow, N. H., ast night with the evident intention of wreck-ng a train. The obstructions were discovered out recovery.

—Michael Koshofski, a skillful forger, who indied dozens of firms in this city out of eds by means of forged cheeks, has been stenced to state prison for five years. He salready served three years in prison for a ultar offense.

THE ARCTIC HEROES.

HOW THEY WERE SNATCHED FROM THE , JAWS OF DEATH.

Description of the Scene at Camp Clay-The Steam-Whistle Scads the First Tidings of Approaching Help-Life in Arctic Regions-Lockwood and Brainard Discovering Unknown Lands -- The Betreat -- Growing Strength and Returning Health of the Survivors - Preparations for the Return to Home and Friends.

Sr. Jonn's, N. F., July 18 .- The Proteus left Lieut. Greely and party on the shore of Lady Franklin bay on Aug. 25, 1881. The last man of the returning crew to shake Liout. Groely's hand and bid him good-by that day was J. W. Norman, who was then the mate of the Proteus. The first man to greet Liont. Greely, starved and almost dying, at Camp Clay on June 22 last, was the same J. W. Norman, then ice pilot of the Thetis. It was Sunday. The day before the Thetis had arrived at Littleton island, where the Boobe cache was found in good order and untouched. The Greely party had not been there. Up to that time it had been expected that the Greely party would be found on their the Greely party would be found on their journey southward and brought home this summer, but when no traces were found at Littleton island it was immediately concluded that the journey must be made to Lady Franklin bay and the winter spent there, as no one imagined that the party could have come south and been unable to cross the sound to the stores on the island.

been nuable to cross the sound to the stores on the island.

Preparation were at once made for the long northern journey, and among other things it was decided to cache 3,000 rations at Payer harbor, just south of Cape Sabine. The Bear came up at noon on Sunday, and at 4 o'clock both ships sailed across Smith's sound, arriving at Payer harbor about 7 o'clock. Parties were sent out to the adjoining hills to look for records. Lieut Taunt and Seaman Yewell were in one party. They found on the top of Brevoort island records signed by Lieut, Greely, giving an account of the retreat, the location of Camp Greely, and the amount of provisions on hand Oct. 21, 1883. When Seaman Yewell brought the news on board the Bear the whitstee of both ships brought back all the scouting parties, and the Bar's steam launch, in charge of Lieut. Colwell, started for Camp Clay. Norman was in this boat. When they reached the shore Long, the strongest of the survivors, had come down to meet them. From him they learned how many still lived and in what a deplorable condition they were. Norman ran up the hill behind which was the cave and still lived and in what a deplorable con-dition they were. Norman ran up the hill behind which was the camp, and called out, "You are all right Greely, there are two ships here for you." Greely was not in sight, for his tent had blown down on him and his companions, and they were too weak to set it up again. But he recognized Norman's voice, and he called out, "Is that you Norman? Cut tha tent." the tent."
There was delicate work for the rescu-

There was delicate work for the rescuing party. The new in the camp had eaten nothing warm for two days, and after the months of previous privation their condition was such that food must be given them with great care. The ship's surgeons attended so that. Only Fredericks, Long, and Brainard were able to walk to the ship, and that with the greatest difficulty. Their last bit of genuine food was issued May 14, thirtynine days before the rescue. That ration consisted of six ounces of meateach. Some of the party ate their entire allewance and the party ate their entire allewance are of the party ate their entire allewance are of the party ate their entire agency to the remain days not one of them had caten many days no one of them had caten

of it every day until it was gone, but for many days no one of them had caten of their sealskin clothing.

Brainard tells the story of the rescue from the standpoint of the rescued. There was a terrible southwest gale raging that Sunday, and all the survivors were lying in their tent, too exhausted to move. Private Connell was believed to be dying. Greely had given himself about sixty ore hours to live. No pected to live many days. While they were lying there they heard, but very faintly, the steam whistle of the Bear. They thought it sounded like a steam whistle, but with that terribls wind blowing they were not sure of it. Long and Brainard started out to the rocks where Brainard started out to the rooks where their distress flag was flying. They neither saw nor heard anything. A hill hid the ship from them. "That was the bitterest moment of my life," says Brainard. "I gave up all hope." They went back to the tent to report to Greely that the steam whistle was an illusion. Long stoam whistle was an illusion. Long was not quite satisfied, so he went out again, climbed to the hill top, and saw the steam launch coming toward him and the ships in the distance. His trip down the hill to the shore to meet them was s

fall rather than a run.

Maurico Connell, who is still excessively weak, stated in an interview that for sor weak, stated in an interview that for some days after his rescue he had no recollection of anything that transpired. He did not hear the awakening scream of the whistle. When his commades shook him up from his prostrate position in the camp and told him of succor at hand, he wildly exclaimed, "For God's sake, let me die in peace." A teapconful of brandy applied to his lips called back the fleeting life spark, for Connell could not have surspark, for Connell could not have sur-vived more than a few hours. He was by far the weakest of the seven survivers. and the strongest must have succumbed

within forty-eight hours.

The story told by Connell from his recollections of their starvation experience is simply heartrending; how they burned the hair off their sealskin boots and coats, out them into strips, boiled them into a stew, and ate voraciously of them till the stemach rebelled and nausea and weakness ensued. Nature gave no call for twelve, fifteen, and even eighteen days, and then bloody hemorhage and consequent weakness ensued, prestrating the victims for several days. The difficulty of victims for several days. The difficulty of keeping heat in the body was very great. The rule of the camp was to permit no one to sleep longer than two hours. He was awakened roughly and called up to shake himself, beat his hands, and pound his feet, and restore circulation. This was found absolutely necessary to prevent torpor and possible death, the usual ac-

companiments of intense cold.
Commander Schley has received in-structions from the Secretary of the navy to remain at St. John's until there are twolve iron caskets constructed to re-caive the bodies of the deceased ex-plorers. The survivors are all deing well, but are still weak and suffering

well, but are still weak and subering from nervous prestration.

Lieut. Greely has gained from 120 pounds weight on the 23d of June to 169 pounds to-day. Sergt. Brainard and the others are pulling up proportionately.

The weather here is delichtful and all that could be desired for the sufferers, the mercury ranging between 165 and the mercury ranging between 65° and 75°. Great sympathy is evinced by all here slike for the survivors and the dead, and every token of respect is manifested

for them. The Thetis and Bear, as they ride The Thetis and Bear, as they fide quietly at anchor in the harbor of St. John's, wear a somber and mournful appearance with the lags of the United States at half mast. The United States war ship Alert arrived here at So'clock p. m. Her detention was caused by fog and a search for the other ships of the squadron. All on board are well.

Sergt. Julius A. Frederick relates a mournfully tragic story of the sad death on the ice-covered ground of George

on the ice-covered ground of George Rice, the artist of the expedition, on April G. Rice and Frederick volunteered to leave the camp to proceed a distance of twenty-five triles to get some meat that was cached near Cape Isabella. They had a